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10/706,063	11/12/2003	Kazuhiko Hidaka	791_127 DIV	6360
25191	7590 05/16/2005			INER
BURR & BROWN PO BOX 7068			DEL SOLE, JOSEPH S	
SYRACUSE, NY 13261-7068			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1722	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Paper No(s)/Mail Date

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

6) Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. This application filed under former 37 CFR 1.60 lacks the necessary reference to the prior application. The <u>current status</u> of the nonprovisional parent application referenced should be included. The Applicant <u>must</u> address the updating of the status. For example, the first full paragraph of page 1 of the specification should be amended to change "a division of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/768,891, filed January 24, 2001," to -- a division of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/768,891, filed January 24, 2001, and now U.S. Patent 6,723,262 B1, --.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Horikawa et al (5,149,475).

Horikawa et al teach an apparatus for manufacturing a honeycomb structure (Fig 4a) having slits (Figs 3a - 3d) and a plurality of arrays of numerous cells aligned in parallel (Figs 3a - 3d), the slits communicating with external space and being formed along the cell arrays; having an extruder (Fig 4a, #5) having an extruding die for a honeycomb structure; a slit forming apparatus (Fig 4a, #7) including at least two slit forming members extending parallel to each other, (Fig 4a, #7 has multiple blades, or

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slit forming members) wherein the slit forming members are capable of moving during extrusion (Fig 4a), are arranged near the extruding die and protrude along arrays of a molded article being extruded in which slits are to be formed (Fig 4a); the slit forming member is arranged to protrude inwardly with respect to the extruding die (Fig 4a); the slit forming member is arranged to protrude outwardly with respect to the extruding die (Fig 4a); the slit forming member is a J-shaped bit (Fig 4a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 5 -8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horikawa et al (5,149,475).

Horikawa et al teaches the apparatus as discussed above.

Horikawa et al fails to explicitly teach monitoring means for monitoring a position of the molded article being extruded and control means for controlling actions of the slit forming member.

Horikawa et al does however teach that the cutting tool is vertically moved into position along the extrudate to form a predetermined notch (col 3, lines 50-61 and Figs 4-5), therefore it is inherent that monitoring takes place in Horikawa et al for the purpose of the cutting tool to be positioned at the desired location along the extrudate for the purpose of the notch to be formed at the desired location.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Applicant's invention to have monitored and controlled the cutting tool because it enables a notch to be formed in a desired location.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 5/2/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The changes to the claims are sufficient to overcome the rejection over Yorita et al.

The Applicant argues that Horikawa shows one forming member.

The Examiner disagrees. While there is one #7, there are multiple forming members thereon. The opposite forming members thereon extend parallel to each other and protrude along arrays of a molded article, as claimed.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Joseph S. Del Sole whose telephone number is (571) 272-1130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Benjamin Utech, can be reached at (571) 272-1137. The official fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for both non-after finals and for after finals.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from the either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on the access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 886-217-9197 (toll-free).

May 13, 2005